

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Battle of Beaumont.

Where it was Fought.

THE FIGHTING AROUND METZ.

The Battles of Sunday and Tuesday.

Important Particulars.

Paris and its Perils.

The Views of the Leaders.

Trochu, Palikao, and Thiers.

BEFORE METZ.

THE BATTLE OF AUGUST 14.

Further Details of the Engagement of August 14—Interpretation of Bazaine's Retreat.

The London Standard's correspondent furnishes the following particulars of the first battle near Metz—that of Sunday, August 14—in addition to those received by cable:

At a o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the French army, 150,000 men strong, was encamped all around Metz. Since the day previously a battle was considered as imminent. Several attempts had been made to draw the enemy out of the woods which occupied the Prussian army of Prince Frederick Charles, or rather the corps, now united, of Field-Marshal Steinmetz, 150,000 men strong, had taken its position on the road to Boulay, at the point intersecting that to Bony. The road from Bellefontaine and Bony up to the forest of St. Quentin was occupied by the Prussians, part of their divisions being concealed by the woods. Skirmishing had been going on all the morning, but it was probable that no serious engagement would take place. At 1:30 the French troops received orders to retreat from their position, to go in the direction of the village of Metz. At 2 o'clock the avant-garde division were crossing the Moselle on a pontoon bridge thrown across a few hours previously, and the fugitive, material, and provisions of the army were crossing the other bridge in the direction of Longueville. The equipments of the Emperor had already left, and Prince Napoleon first, then the Emperor himself, were seen leaving Metz on horseback in the same direction. At 3 o'clock P. M. the 4th Corps, de Cam, the 4th Cavalry, and the 1st Corps, de Wimpfen, were preparing also to leave their encampments, when suddenly the Prussians were seen to prepare for battle with some of their regiments taking position as if to attack the French. The Prussians moved in front of the woods of Bony, and in the direction of Grizy and Metz. It was the very heart of it. I made up my mind to remain; in fact, all retreat was for me impossible, and I was obliged to leave to the advantage of my own impressions; but I am so fatigued you must excuse my style of writing. The French troops, under the command of Marshal Bismarck, were composed of 2d and 4th Corps, and 1st Guard Imperiale. They were fronting Bony, Grizy, and Metz, the Imperial Guard forming the right, and the 2d and 4th Corps the left. A heavy fire of artillery was at once commenced in every direction, the soldiers of the Prussian army being in the front ranks. The Prussians began their deadly work on each side. For me, confusion all around—men falling in every direction, columns whirling around us, bullets whizzing about our heads, and the death rattle of a bloody holocaust; the cries of the wounded, the imprecations of the falling soldiers, the rage of their friends—all seem to me as if they were in my ears; but no, it is not the night-mare of a friend in close proximity to me, it is the head of his battalions, the well-known Baron de Vetry, commander of the Voltigeurs de la Garde; he reminds me of the danger I am incurring without knowing it, but he is not in the smoke, and I continued to look and be nearly certain that I should come back to my position. The Prussians were making fearful havoc in the Prussian ranks. I heard French bravos cheering their own army, and the Prussians were directed, the precision so great, that each fire was positively moving the Prussian army, who were fighting in a desperate way, their artillery replying to the shot, and destroying French battalions right and left. At 7 o'clock P. M. the Prussians were making a movement of retreat. A mitrailleuse had been twice fired from the French front, and I mention it as it led to an important result. For the last hour the Prussians were making a movement of retreat, and I had for object to disengage the Prussians from the woods of Bony, their troops being protected by that natural rampart. The brave Colonel of the 4th Infantry, 2d Division, in retreating the mitrailleuse, was the cause of an immense body of Prussians emerging suddenly from the woods, and precipitating themselves on the French divisions. It was only a pretext, for it was expected that the Prussians would attack the French divisions, and the Prussians and French divisions, which consists of keeping out of sight their masses, their best divisions, and when the result of the battle seems to be in favor of their opponents, to change defeat into victory by the powerful movement of immense bodies of troops plunging suddenly on the enemy; but this time Marshal Bazaine, who was in the front ranks, was the Imperial Guard, commanded by Borzaki, had been kept in reserve; their artillery, from a strong position, began to follow the Imperial Guard, and from that moment till 9 o'clock P. M. the Prussians were making a movement of retreat. The French have lost close on to 4,000 men killed or wounded.

THE BATTLE OF AUGUST 15.

The French News Account of the Engagement of August 15—Evening.

Metz, Aug. 17—Evening.—A serious encounter took place near Gravelotte yesterday. We gained a victory, but suffered great loss. A telegram received from Bony reports incessant fighting in the direction of Metz, adding that it appears to be a formidable battle, and that large numbers of wounded have been sent to Metz. On the other hand, it is announced that a body of about 1200 men of the Prussian artillery and French batteries, under the command of General Breyer and St. Jean, and is sending out scouts, who have entered Bony. Travellers whose accounts describe the combat near Metz, and the Prussians, and a large number of the corps d'armee, resulting in the repulse of the latter upon the Moselle, under the vigorous attack of the 2d and 4th Corps. It is rumored that Generals Bataille and Frossard have been wounded.

The German Official Account.

VERDUN, Aug. 17—3:05 P. M.—The Marshal, Commander-in-Chief, sends the following despatch to the Minister of the Interior:—HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 16.—This morning about 9 o'clock the corps d'armee commanded by Prince Frederick Charles effected a vigorous attack on the right of our positions. The division of cavalry (Porfio) and the 2d Army Corps, under the command of the Marshal, sustained the attack. The corps retreated to the right and left of Rezonville came up successively to take part in the action, which lasted until night fell. The Prussian army, which was in the front ranks, was repulsed. We have everywhere retained our position, and the Prussian army has been repulsed. Our losses are also serious. General Bataille is wounded. In the hottest of the fight a regiment of hussars charged the Prussians, and twenty men of the Prussian army were killed. At 8 o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the whole line. The number of troops engaged is estimated at 120,000.

The German Official Account.

FORA-MOUSSON, August 17—7:20 P. M.

Yesterday Lieutenant General Alvensleben advanced with the 3d Army Corps towards Metz on the road to the enemy's retreat towards Verdun. A bloody fight took place between the divisions of Prince Frederick Charles and the 3d Army Corps, and the Imperial Guard and the 10th Corps successively, supported by portions of the 5th and 9th Corps, under the command of Prince Charles. Notwithstanding the superior position of the enemy they were driven back to Metz, after a hot fight lasting twelve hours. The loss of infantry, cavalry and artillery on both sides was very considerable; on our side Generals von Doering and von Wedel have been killed, and Generals von Raquet and von Greiter wounded. His Majesty the King greeted the troops to-day on the field of battle, which they had victoriously maintained.

IMPERILED PARIS.

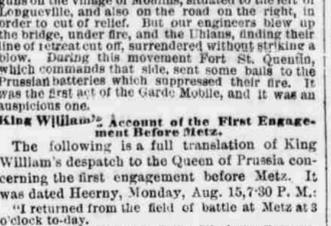
Trochu's Reply to the Criticisms on His Proclamation—Why the "Gaucho" was Suppressed.

In answer to the criticisms upon the alleged objectionable passages in his proclamation issued on taking command of Paris, General Trochu wrote the following:—PARIS, Aug. 19.—While appreciating, with a friendliness for which I thank you, the document by which in the night of my return from the army I put myself in communication with the people of Paris, you appear to desire explanations on the subject of the following passage in my proclamation:—"I appeal to men of all parties, belonging myself, as is well known in the army, to no party but that of the country. I appeal to their devotedness to restrain by their authority those officers who cannot restrain themselves, and to do justice with their own hands on those men of the party who see in the public calamity only an occasion to satisfy their detestable appetites." I have all my life been for free discussion, and to the explanations you call for I will add my profession of faith. The error of all the Governments which I have known has been to consider force as the ultima ratio of power. All, without exception, have more or less relegated to the back ground that true force, the only force which is efficacious, at all times the neighborhood of Schleiss. Such is the reason why which agitate civilization are to be resolved—moral force. All these Governments have been more or less personal, not perceiving that impersonal power which considers itself but as the delegation of the nation, and which thinks and acts but in the interest of the nation, and never for its own interest—which submits cheerfully to all the control which it may please the nation to require—which is loyal, sincere, ardent for the good of the nation, and guided by principles of public honesty—is alone in possession of that moral force the power of which I have defined. It is in this spirit that I addressed the population of Paris: it is in this spirit that I have lived, and that in the measure of my ability and

THE BATTLE OF BEAUMONT.

The Great Conflict of Monday and Tuesday.

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A Curious French View of a French Victory.

The following is an extract from the article signed Pierre Baragon, in the Centre Gauche, which led to the suppression of that journal a few hours before General Trochu came into power:—"How absurd are the organs which boast of 'victory'! It is the victory because an Emperor just escaped being made prisoner? Is it victory because our army was not cut in two on the Moselle? Is it victory because, after four days' fighting, we at length shook off an enemy which all that time harassed our retreat? If it is victory, where are the prisoners, the guns, and the flags to show for it? If the Prussians should take the Emperor prisoner let them keep him. Not a particle of our national genius or honor will go with him. Let his wife and son share with him the carefully-prepared luxuries of an opulent exile. At all events, may the hand which traced the proclamation abandoning Metz to its fate draw up no more bulletins of the Grand Armeo on the banks of the Meuse. May such sad comedies be spared us in the future. He is already called by his former detractors the 'Corps Legislatif' His Majesty's Majesty III, and it is notorious that only to avoid diffidently while the enemy is at our gates his deposition is postponed for a short time by a tacit compromise."

On Thiers on the Defense of the Capital.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on August 17, M. Gambetta having proposed that the Chamber should meet from day to day, M. Thiers said:—"The proposition that has been made for our future meeting is so simple and so sincere in intention that it cannot create division among us. Permanence does not mean sitting for four, five, or six hours consecutively; that would neither be useful nor advisable; but that we should be present and should hold daily patriotic meetings for the interchange of ideas, and to receive communications from the Government. All of us are continually receiving from all parts of France instructions, reports, and propositions, some of which are very important, and which has been made for the provisioning of Paris. It is of great importance, and I have already called the attention of the Government to it. After visiting the great works around Paris, I am convinced that Paris can offer an unconquerable resistance to the enemy. I am convinced that before those lofty walls the now powerful and novel fortune will be arrested. When they were constructed it was not an expectation of France, but of Europe, and it is not an outrage to France to think that if fortune should again betray us there will be at one point an invincible obstacle which will arrest the enemy. I am persuaded that it will be so, if we will, and that we all in our hearts believe in the success of our cause, and which we live. With respect to the proposition which has been made it is deserving of adoption. It is important to make a desert around the enemy if he should advance, and to provide an obstacle for our enemy. At the first danger which threatened the capital France would rush forth to defend it. But we must insure that all those who have a heart and a gun shall be certain to find means of using them. The means of doing so are simple. In the first place, the inhabitants of the country round retired into Paris, bringing with them their provisions and their cattle, of which they thus deprived the enemy. They will again do so now, still more readily if the Government will, for there can be no more useful or proper precaution adopted. And if extensive merchants should offer their services as intermediaries, I beg they may be accepted, for there can be no more useful or prudent provision. The Minister of Commerce replied:—"One word with respect to the question of provisioning Paris, which M. Thiers has so properly raised. The subject has constantly engaged the attention of the Government, and I should say that on my accession to office I found that the arrangements already begun by my predecessor. I will limit myself to two declarations. We are in a position to insure the provisioning of Paris; and among the means of obtaining that object, we shall certainly make use of that which M. Thiers has referred to."

Count de Palikao on Trochu's Appointment to the Government of Paris.

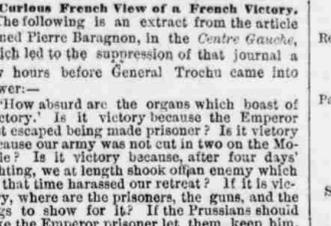
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The Honorable Minister left the tribune and the Chamber amid general marks of approbation.

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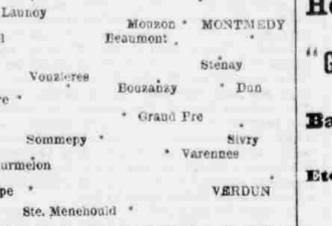
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SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Battle of Beaumont.

First Reports Confirmed.

A Complete Prussian Victory.

Paris Has not Heard of It.

How France Lost Austria.

"Go! We Fight Without You!"

Bavarian Troops Disbanding.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Victory at Beaumont Confirmed.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Independent Belge, of Brussels, of yesterday says MacMahon, while on the heights of Vanx on Tuesday, advancing toward Montmedy, was attacked by the Germans and flung back with dreadful carnage. This region of country is now absolutely depopulated. This corresponds with the Prussian account of the action near Beaumont reported late last evening.

France and Austria.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—La Liberte says:—"Austria pledged herself to France to move on Prussia simultaneously if subsidized. Olivier, being then Prime Minister, agreed. The money promised was not paid. Austria pressed the matter on France, when Olivier replied, 'Go; we fight without you.'"

The Bavarians Return Home.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Bavarians are returning home and disbanding. A mutiny has occurred among some of the regiments of the Bavarian Landwehr.

Arming the Paris Home Guard.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Three hundred thousand old muskets, discovered in the hands of dealers, have been seized and distributed to the force now collected here for the defense of this city.

Vienna Not on Time.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Vienna telegram denies that Bazaine was ever caged at Metz.

Another Battle is Reported.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—No particulars or report of the result have been received.

Paris Has Not Heard of Beaumont.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Public says there has been no fighting. The Government, however, has good news. MacMahon's march has been undisturbed. The Count of Palikao warns newspapers against publishing pending important movements of the army.

Reported Successes of Bazaine.

Bazaine has won several small engagements. He forbids correspondents to affix the name of the place whence they write.

Olivier—The Removal of the Ministry.

Olivier is now in Paris. Though the panic here is over the Ministers go to Tours immediately.

French Accounts of the Battle of Beaumont.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—No news has been received here of any decisive battle, nor is it believed one has been fought. MacMahon simply telegraphs that he has crossed the Meuse without being harassed by the enemy. Other accounts say there was fighting by detached portions of MacMahon's and Prince Charles' armies, with alternate advantages to both sides and severe losses accompanying.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The officers of the Bank of England announce a further reduction in the minimum of discount of one-half per cent. The rate is now 3 1/2.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92; for money and account. American securities steady. 5-20s, 104 1/2; 1867, 104 1/2; 1868, 104 1/2; 1869, 104 1/2; 1870, 104 1/2. Railways steady. Erie, 17 1/2; Illinois Central, 11 1/2; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Paymaster A. W. Russell, United States Navy, of Washington, is ordered to relieve Paymaster Robert Pettit, at Philadelphia, on the 1st of October.

The Kansas.

Midshipmen Martial C. Dinock, John B. Milton, John B. Collins, Ferdinand H. Guntch, Charles H. Lyman, and Henry R. Pennington have been ordered to duty without delay on board the Severn, now at Norfolk.

Failed to Pass.

Second Assistant Engineer Hugh L. (Cline, of the Severn, has failed to pass examination for promotion.

The Tallapoosa.

On her way North will sail so as to reach Portsmouth, N. H., on the 8th of September.

The Fourth-rate Steamer Kansas.

has been reported ready for service at this yard. She will not proceed to sea under two months, when she is to go on some special expedition.

The President is expected here on the 6th.

Purchase of Fuel for the Navy.

In pursuance of an act of Congress regulating the purchase of fuel for the Executive Departments, Secretary Robeson has appointed R. W. Albert, inspector, weigher, and measurer of fuel for the Navy Department and naval establishments of the United States.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Relief of French Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The French Sanitary Committee to-day remitted \$10,000 to Paris. The total collections reach fully \$40,000. The monthly subscriptions about to amount \$6000.

U. S. S. Jamestown.

The United States ship Jamestown was spoken on August 5, all well. A mail-bag has been received from the Jamestown.

Earthquakes.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Shasta county, Cal., yesterday.

Another Vega Expedition.

Late advices from Northwestern Mexico state that Placedo Vega has organized another expedition. He demands \$100,000 and complete immunity for the arrest of young Mejia, on which conditions he promises to release him. Otherwise he threatens to kill him